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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

BEACH ROAD MUSIC LLC, individually and
on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SONY COMPUTER ENTERTAINMENT
AMERICA LLC, and SONY
ENTERTAINMENT NETWORK
INTERNATIONAL LLC,

Defendants.

No.

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR:

**1) VIOLATIONS OF CAL. CIV. CODE §
980(a)(2);**

**2) UNLAWFUL BUSINESS ACTS AND
PRACTICES IN VIOLATION OF CAL.
BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200 *ET SEQ.*;**

**3) COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT
INFRINGEMENT UNDER NEW YORK
AND FLORIDA COMMON LAW;**

**4) MISAPPROPRIATION UNDER
CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK AND
FLORIDA COMMON LAW;**

**5) CONVERSION UNDER CALIFORNIA,
NEW YORK AND FLORIDA COMMON
LAW; and**

**6) DECLARATORY RELIEF UNDER 28
U.S.C. § 2201 *ET SEQ.***

1 Plaintiff Beach Road Music LLC (“Beach Road”), on behalf of itself and all others
2 similarly situated, by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby brings this action against
3 defendants Sony Computer Entertainment America LLC and Sony Network Entertainment
4 International LLC (collectively, “Sony”) and alleges the following.

5 **I. NATURE OF THE ACTION**

6 1. This putative class action involves all musical performances that were originally
7 “fixed” – *i.e.*, recorded – prior to February 15, 1972 (“Pre-1972 Recordings”) that are subject to
8 California, New York, or Florida law.

9 2. Since at least June of 2010, Sony has operated a service that streams music to
10 consumers known as Music Unlimited. Music Unlimited is available through the Sony
11 PlayStation video game console, a consumer’s internet browser, and through applications for
12 computers and peripherals (*e.g.*, iPhones, iPods, iPads, and Android-based devices).

13 3. In order to stream sound recordings on Music Unlimited, Sony has made copies
14 of these sound recordings on its servers. Sony streams Pre-1972 Recordings that Sony has not
15 obtained the recordings’ owners’ permission to stream and that Sony has not paid royalties or
16 licensing fees to the recordings’ owners. Yet, Sony has profited from its streaming of Pre-1972
17 Recordings in the form of subscription fees collected from its users.

18 4. Sony’s streaming of Pre-1972 Recordings without a license: (a) violates
19 California Civil Code § 980(a)(2) and California’s Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof.
20 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, (“UCL”); (b) constitutes misappropriation and conversion under
21 California, New York and Florida law; and (c) constitutes infringement of common law
22 copyrights under New York and Florida law. Defendants’ improper conduct also violates
23 Florida’s law prohibiting statutory theft (Fla. Stat. §812.014), which is redressable under
24 Florida’s civil theft statute (Fla. Stat. §772.11); an appropriate pre-filing demand in connection
25 with this claim will be sent to Defendants. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to add a civil theft
26 claim under Florida law if that demand is rejected.

27 5. Plaintiff Beach Road is the legal owner to a library of Pre-1972 Recordings
28 (“Plaintiff’s Recordings”), at least one of which Sony has reproduced, distributed, or performed

on Music Unlimited without payment of royalties or licensing fees to Beach Road. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of itself and all other similarly-situated owners of Pre-1972 Recordings that Sony has reproduced, distributed, or performed on Music Unlimited without paying royalties or licensing fees.

II. THE PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Beach Road is a California-based, international multimedia rights-management firm formed by Raphael Tisdale and Seth Berg, two former senior executives of a major record label. Beach Road has its principal offices located in El Segundo, California. It manages over 3,000 musical copyrights, recorded music rights, name and likeness rights, trademarks, video assets, and life rights for the estates of Nat King Cole, Peggy Lee, and Bing Crosby.

7. Defendant, Sony Computer Entertainment America LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business in San Mateo, California.

8. Defendant Sony Entertainment Network International LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business in Los Angeles, California. Together, the two Sony companies own and operate Music Unlimited.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. The claims asserted herein arise under California Civil Code § 980(a)(2), California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and California, New York and Florida common law.

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 based on diversity of citizenship and the amount in controversy exceeding \$75,000, exclusive of interests and costs. This Court also has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), as the matter in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and at least one member of the putative Class is a citizen of a State different from Defendants. Further, more than two-thirds of the putative Class reside in states other than the State in which Defendants are domiciled and in which this case is filed, such that any exceptions to jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) do not apply.

11. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c). Defendant Sony Computer Entertainment America LLC is domiciled in this District, and both Defendants are residents of the State of California. Further, both Defendants transact business within this District and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims raised in this action occurred in this District.

IV. INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

12. Under Northern District of California Local Civil Rule 3-2(c), (d), and 3-5(b), this action is properly assigned to the San Francisco or Oakland Division because the action arises in San Mateo County in that a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims raised in this action occurred in San Mateo County, where Defendant Sony Computer Entertainment America LLC is domiciled. This action is related to Case No. 15-cv-00310, which has been filed in the San Francisco Division.

V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

13. The facts in support of this action are based on Plaintiff's review of publicly-available information. Based on a review of these documents, and as described in greater detail herein, Plaintiff believes that discovery will result in the production of many more inculpatory documents within Defendants' sole possession, custody, or control.

A. State Copyright Law Regulates Pre-1972 Recordings

14. Under the 1972 Amendments of the United States Copyright Act, Congress provided that sound recordings "fixed" (*i.e.*, recorded) before February 15, 1972 are within the exclusive province of state law. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 301(c). Thus, state common and statutory law applies to these Pre-1972 Recordings.

15. Plaintiff asserts claims under California, New York, and Florida law. Each of these state's protections for Pre-1972 Recordings is discussed in greater detail below.

1. *California Copyright Law*

16. The music industry is synonymous with California. The making and exploitation of sound recordings in California employs tens of thousands of Californians and contributes millions upon millions of dollars to the state and local economies. California, in turn, has

1 provided protections to owners of sound recordings for more than forty years against those who
2 exploit these sound recordings without license or compensation.

3 17. California common law has protected sound recordings for more than 40 years
4 and California statutory law has protected sound recordings for more than 30 years. California
5 first recognized a property right in Pre-1972 Recordings in 1969. In 1982, the California
6 legislature amended the state's civil code to statutorily provide for the protection of Pre-1972
7 Recordings as follows:

8 The author of an original work of authorship consisting of a sound
9 recording initially fixed prior to February 15, 1972, has an
10 exclusive ownership therein until February 15, 2047, as against all
11 persons except one who independently makes or duplicates another
12 sound recording that does not directly or indirectly recapture the
13 actual sounds fixed in such prior sound recording, but consists
entirely of an independent fixation of other sounds, even though
such sounds imitate or simulate the sounds contained in the prior
sound recording.”

14 Cal. Civ. Code § 980(a)(2).

15 18. California law has never delimited, either expressly or impliedly, the scope of the
16 common law or statutory protections afforded to Pre-1972 Recordings. Furthermore, California
17 law does not exclude the right of public performance from the rights of “exclusive ownership”
18 afforded to holders of Pre-1972 Recordings. Numerous recent court decisions in cases involving
19 Pre-1972 Recordings have so held. “Civil Minutes” (Sept. 27, 2014) (Dkt. No.17) in *Flo &*
20 *Eddie, Inc. v. Sirius XM Radio, Inc.*, No. 2-13-cv-05693-PSG (RzX) (C.D. Cal); *Flo & Eddie,*
21 *Inc. v. Sirius XM Radio, Inc.*, No. 2-13-cv-05693-PSG (RzX), 2014 WL 6670201 (S.D.N.Y.
22 Nov. 14, 2014), *on reconsideration*, 2015 WL 235241 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 15, 2015); “Court’s Ruling
23 on Submitted Matter” (Oct. 14, 2014) in *Capitol Records LLC v. Sirius XM Radio, Inc.*, No.
24 BC520981 (Cal. Super. Ct., Los Angeles Cnty.).

25 19. Put simply, California’s protections for sound recordings cover nearly any
26 conduct by individual or entities that seek to profit from the exploitation of Pre-1972 Recordings
27 for their own benefit, including unauthorized and unlicensed public performances and
28 reproductions.

20. The broad protections afforded to Pre-1972 Recordings by California law are wholly consistent with California courts' and legislature's recognition that it is important for public policy to protect the owners of Pre-1972 Recordings from unauthorized exploitation of these recordings.

2. *New York Copyright Law*

21. Just as with California law, New York law has not delimited, either explicitly or implicitly, the scope of common law protection for Pre-1972 Recordings, nor have New York courts excluded the right of public performance from the rights of owners in Pre-1972 Recordings.

22. Instead, the New York cases explicitly recognize a common law copyright in Pre-1972 Recordings, whether or not they are published. *Capitol Records, Inc. v. Naxos of America, Inc.*, 4 N.Y.3d 540, 797 N.Y.S.2d 352, 830 N.E.2d 250 (2005); *Capitol Records, LLC v. Harrison Greenwich, LLC*, 44 Misc.2d 202, 984 N.Y.S.2d 274 (2014). As noted in *Harrison*, common law copyright infringement in New York is treated as being akin to a strict liability offense.

3. *Florida Copyright Law*

23. Courts in Florida have also recognized protectable common law copyrights in cases involving Pre-1972 Recordings. *CBS, Inc. v. Garrod*, 622 F.Supp. 532 (M.D. Fla. 1985). See also *SmokeEnders, Inc. v. Smoke No More, Inc.*, 1974 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6183 (S.D. Fla. 1974) (discussing common law copyrights in another context).

B. Plaintiff's Recordings

24. Some of the world's most popular artists and songs are Pre-1972 Recordings.

25. Beach Road acquired master recordings of popular songs owned by Coed Records, Inc. ("Coed") in April of 2010. Coed was founded in New York City in 1958. Many of the songs on Coed became hit songs of the day, and between 1958 and 1965, Coed's biggest acts included the Crests, the Rivas, the Duprees, the Harptones, Trade Martin and Adam Wade, among others.

26. Among the hits of these artists were the Duprees' *You Belong to Me* and *Why*

1 *Don't You Believe Me*; the Crests' *Sixteen Candles*, *The Angels Listened In*, *Pretty Little Angel*,
2 and *Trouble in Paradise*. Coed's final singles were released in 1965.

3 27. In January 2011, Beach Road released the album *From The Vault: The Coed*
4 *Records Lost Master Tapes Volume 1*. Beach Road allows consumers to pay for the downloading
5 of tracks of the pre-1972 Recordings it owns or manages through internet portals with whom it
6 has contractual relationships, such as www.last.fm, owned by CBS Interactive.

7 28. Each of the above mentioned songs is currently available in Sony's music catalog
8 for on-demand streaming. On information and belief, Sony has exploited the above songs (and
9 many more) through Music Unlimited without license or payment to the owner(s) of these sound
10 recordings.

11 **C. Music Unlimited**

12 29. Since at least June of 2010, Sony has operated Music Unlimited.

13 30. Sony streams sound recordings to the United States public, including members of
14 the public located in California, New York and Florida through its Music Unlimited. Such
15 recordings include the Pre-1972 Recordings and Plaintiff's Recordings.

16 31. In order to stream these sound recordings, Sony has copied (and continues to
17 copy) sound recordings, including Pre-1972 Recordings and Plaintiff's Recordings, to one or
18 more of its servers or storage devices. These copies are then distributed to Music Unlimited's
19 users.

20 32. Users of Music Unlimited can access songs by either choosing "Channels" for
21 automated streaming or selecting an album or song from Music Unlimited's music catalog for
22 on-demand streaming. The Pre-1972 Recordings identified above that belong to the Plaintiff are
23 available to stream via Music Unlimited.

24 33. Music Unlimited is available for myriad devices, including Sony PlayStation
25 video game console, Mac OS and Windows-based computers and Apple OS and Android-based
26 peripherals (*e.g.*, smart phones and tablets).

27 34. New users can access Music Unlimited on a 30-day "free trial" basis after which
28 users will automatically be subscribed for \$9.99 per month. Features of Music Unlimited include

1 no advertisements, unlimited streaming, and unlimited song skips.

2 35. Sony markets Music Unlimited as follows: “Create your ultimate jukebox with
3 the Music Unlimited Premium Trial. Choose any album or song you want to hear from a catalog
4 of millions - from indies to superstars. Or sit back and enjoy the Music Unlimited service’s
5 endless Channels, which adapt to your tastes by learning the songs you like and dislike.
6 Whatever your preference, you will never hear any annoying ads and there are no song skip
7 limits.”

8 36. Sony knows that it does not have any license, right, or authority to reproduce,
9 perform, distribute, or otherwise exploit Pre-1972 Recordings, including Plaintiff’s Recordings
10 on Music Unlimited.

11 37. Sony knows which of the recordings it reproduces, performs, distributes, or
12 otherwise exploits through its Music Unlimited are Pre-1972 Recordings.

13 38. Sony refuses to obtain the necessary permissions to exploit Pre-1972 Recordings
14 and to compensate the owners of these recordings for the use of their property even though Sony
15 (a) makes substantial profits on its exploitation of Pre-1972 Recordings, (b) promotes Music
16 Unlimited as making Pre-1972 Recordings available, and (c) recognizes that it must license and
17 pay for the performance of post-1972 sound recordings exploited through its Music Unlimited.

18 **VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

19 39. This lawsuit is brought on behalf of Plaintiff individually and on behalf of all
20 those similarly situated under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3). Plaintiff
21 seeks relief on behalf of itself and members of a Class defined as follows:

22 All owners of sound recordings or musical performances that were
23 initially “fixed” on a physical medium (*i.e.*, recorded) prior to
24 February 15, 1972 and whose sound recordings were reproduced,
25 performed, distributed, or otherwise exploited by Sony in the
26 States of California, New York and Florida through its Music
Unlimited and for which Sony had not received authorization or
license to reproduce, perform, distribute, or otherwise exploit.

27 40. Excluded from the Class are Defendants; any affiliate, parent, or subsidiary of
28

1 Defendants; any entity in which Defendants have a controlling interest; any officer, director, or
2 employee of Defendants; any successor or assignee of Defendants.

3 41. **Ascertainability:** The Class is readily ascertainable and is one for which records
4 should exist.

5 42. **Numerosity:** Due to the nature of this case, Plaintiff believes that there are
6 hundreds to thousands of geographically dispersed Class members, the exact number and
7 identities being known to Defendants.

8 43. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class.
9 Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages arising out of Defendants' exploitation of Pre-
10 1972 Recordings on Music Unlimited without authorization or license, as alleged herein. The
11 damages and injuries of each member of the Class were directly caused by Defendants' wrongful
12 conduct in violation of California, New York and Florida law.

13 44. **Commonality:** There are questions of law and fact common to the Class,
14 including, but not limited to the following:

15 a. Whether Sony reproduced, performed, distributed, or otherwise exploited
16 Pre-1972 Recordings on Music Unlimited;

17 b. Whether Sony received authorization from owners of Pre-1972
18 Recordings to reproduce, perform, distribute, or otherwise exploit the Pre-1972
19 Recordings on its Music Unlimited;

20 c. Whether Sony paid royalties or licensing fees to owners of Pre-1972
21 Recordings that it reproduces, performs, distributes, or otherwise exploits on its Music
22 Unlimited;

23 d. Whether Sony's reproduction, performance, distribution, or other
24 exploitation of Pre-1972 Recordings on its Music Unlimited violates California, New
25 York and Florida law;

26 e. Whether Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein, caused injury to Plaintiff
27 and the members of the Class;

28 f. The appropriate measure of Classwide damages;

g. The proper amount of punitive damages; and

h. The appropriate nature of Classwide injunctive or equitable relief.

45. **Adequacy:** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff's interests are aligned with, and not antagonistic to, those of the other members of the Class, and Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of class actions to represent it and the other members of the Class.

46. **Predominance:** Questions of law or fact that are common to the members of the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class.

47. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would impose heavy burdens on the courts and Defendants and would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications of the questions of law and fact common to the Class. A class action, on the other hand, would achieve substantial economies of time, effort, and expense, and would assure uniformity of decision as to persons similarly situated without sacrificing procedural fairness or bringing about other undesirable results. Absent a class action, it would not be feasible for the vast majority of the members of the Class to seek redress for the violations of law herein alleged.

VII. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of California Civil Code § 980(a)(2)

48. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference, as though fully set forth here, all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

49. Plaintiff brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the Class.

50. Under California Civil Code § 980(a)(2), Plaintiff and members of the Class possess exclusive ownership interests in and to the Pre-1972 Recordings, including the performances embodied in those recordings.

51. Defendants, without authorization or license, reproduced, performed, distributed, or otherwise exploited Pre-1972 Recordings, including Plaintiff's Recordings, through its Music

Unlimited. As such, Defendants have infringed Plaintiff and the members of the Class's exclusive ownership interests in the Pre-1972 Recordings in violation of California Civil Code § 980(a)(2).

52. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' violation of California Civil Code § 980(a)(2), Defendants have received and retained money and value that rightfully belongs to Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

53. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' violation of California Civil Code § 980(a)(2), Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial, but is likely to be tens of millions of dollars.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Unlawful and Unfair Business Acts and Practices in Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

54. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference, as though fully set forth here, all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

55. Plaintiff brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the Class.

56. California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* prohibits acts of unfair competition, which mean and include any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices.

57. Fair dealings with artists are matters of great public concern in California and elsewhere. As a society, we value creative expression, and accordingly foster and protect such expression through copyright, trademark and other intellectual property laws. Specifically applicable here is Senate Bill No. 1034, where the California Legislature determined that "the recording industry is an important industry to the State of California," and that "artistic labor is an important resource to the people of California that is vital to maintaining a healthy and vibrant recording industry."

58. As alleged herein, Defendants, without authorization or license, reproduced, performed, distributed, or otherwise exploited Pre-1972 Recordings, including Plaintiff's Recordings, through its Music Unlimited. As such, Defendants have infringed Plaintiff's and

1 Class members' exclusive ownership interests in the Pre-1972 Recordings in violation of
2 California Civil Code § 980(a)(2).

3 59. As a result, Defendants' uniform policies, acts, omissions, and practices, among
4 others, violate numerous provisions of California statutory and common law, including, but not
5 limited to California Civil Code § 980(a)(2). Plaintiff reserves the right to allege other violations
6 of law that constitute unlawful business acts or practices based upon the above-described
7 conduct. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.

8 60. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result
9 of Defendants' unfair competition and violations of law in that Defendants never paid Plaintiff
10 and the Class for the exploitation of the Pre-1972 Recordings.

11 61. Defendants' conduct also constitutes "unfair" business acts and practices because
12 Defendants' practices have caused and are "likely to cause substantial injury" to Plaintiff and
13 members of the Class which injury is not "reasonably avoidable" by Plaintiff and the Class and is
14 "not outweighed" by the practices' benefits to Plaintiff and the Class.

15 62. Alternatively, Defendants' conduct constitutes "unfair" business acts and
16 practices because Defendants' practices are unfair under the legislatively declared policy of
17 California Civil Code § 980(a)(2).

18 63. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result
19 of Defendants' unfair competition and violations of law in that Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff
20 and the Class for the exploitation of Pre-1972 Recordings.

21 64. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff and the
22 other Class members are therefore entitled to

23 (a) An Order requiring Sony to cease the acts of unfair competition alleged
24 herein;

25 (b) An Order enjoining Defendants from failing to account for royalties
26 payable to Plaintiff and Class members for income derived from such licenses;

27 (c) Full restitution of all monies paid to and retained by Sony otherwise
28 payable to Plaintiff and Class members, including, but not limited to, disgorgement pursuant to

1 California Code of Civil Procedure § 384;

2 (d) Interest at the highest rate allowable by law; and

3 (e) The payment of Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs under, among other
4 provisions of law, Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5, or otherwise to the extent permitted by law.

5 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **Misappropriation Under California, New York And Florida Law**

7 65. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference, as though fully set forth
8 here, all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

9 66. Plaintiff brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the Class.

10 67. Under California, New York and Florida law, Plaintiff and the members of the
11 Class possess exclusive ownerships in and to the Pre-1972 Recordings, including the artistic
12 performances embodied in those recordings.

13 68. Plaintiff and the members of the Class (or their predecessors in interest) invested
14 substantial time and money in developing the Pre-1972 Recordings that Defendants reproduced,
15 performed, distributed, or otherwise exploited on Music Unlimited.

16 69. Because Defendants did not obtain licenses to the Pre-1972 Recordings, they did
17 not incur any of the costs that a licensee would otherwise be obligated to pay in order to
18 reproduce, perform, distribute, or otherwise exploit these recordings.

19 70. Defendants have and continue to misappropriate for its commercial benefit the
20 Pre-1972 Recordings through its Music Unlimited.

21 71. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' misappropriation, Defendants
22 have received and retained money and value that rightfully belongs to Plaintiff and the Class.

23 72. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violation of California, New York
24 and Florida law, Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at
25 trial, but which is likely to be tens of millions of dollars.

26 73. Defendants acted with oppression, fraud, or malice. Defendants' conduct was
27 undertaken in conscious disregard of Plaintiff and other members of the Class's rights to the Pre-
28 1972 Recordings. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to punitive damages against

1 Defendants in an amount sufficient to punish and make an example of Defendants and to
2 discourage Defendants and others from engaging in the same or similar conduct in the future.

3 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **Conversion Under California, New York And Florida Law**

5 74. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference, as though fully set forth
6 here, all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

7 75. Plaintiff brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the Class.

8 76. By reproducing, performing, distributing, or otherwise exploiting the Pre-1972
9 Recordings on Music Unlimited, Defendants have converted for their own use the Plaintiff and
10 the Class's property rights in the Pre-1972 Recordings and have dispossessed Plaintiff and the
11 Class of these rights.

12 77. As a direct and proximate cause of their conversion, Defendants have received
13 and retained money and value that rightfully belongs to Plaintiff and the Class.

14 78. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violation of California, New York
15 and Florida law, Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at
16 trial, but which is likely to be tens of millions of dollars.

17 79. Defendants acted with oppression, fraud, or malice. Defendants' conduct was
18 undertaken in conscious disregard of Plaintiff and other members of the Class's rights to the Pre-
19 1972 Recordings. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to punitive damages against
20 Defendants in an amount sufficient to punish and make an example of Defendants and to
21 discourage Defendants and others from engaging in the same or similar conduct in the future.

22 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

23 **Copyright Infringement Under New York and Florida Law**

24 80. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference, as though fully set forth
25 here, all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

26 81. Plaintiff brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the Class.

27 82. The Pre-1972 Recordings are unique intellectual property subject to common law
28 copyright protection under New York and Florida law.

1 83. Plaintiff and Class Members are owners of valid common law copyrights or
2 exclusive licenses in the Pre-1972 Recordings. They hold the exclusive rights to reproduce,
3 perform, distribute, or otherwise exploit the Pre-1972 Recordings, and to license or to refrain
4 from licensing others to do so.

5 84. Plaintiff and the other Class Members have not authorized or licensed the
6 Defendants to reproduce, perform, distribute or otherwise exploit the Pre-1972 Recordings in any
7 manner. Defendants are not, and at all relevant times were not, entitled to or authorized to
8 reproduce, perform, distribute or otherwise exploit the Pre-1972 Recordings.

9 85. Defendants have reproduced, performed, distributed or otherwise exploited
10 unauthorized copies of Pre-1972 Recordings, including Plaintiff's recordings. Defendants' acts
11 constitute infringement of Plaintiff's and Class Members' common law copyrights in such
12 recordings and violates their exclusive rights therein.

13 86. While the Plaintiff and Class Members have invested substantial time and money
14 in the development of their Pre-1972 Recordings, the Defendants have infringed their copyrights
15 at little or no cost and without license or authority. The Defendants have copied the Pre-1972
16 Recordings owned by Plaintiff and the Class Members and publicly performed these recordings
17 for subscribers in New York and Florida.

18 87. Defendants have disregarded the Plaintiff's and Class Members' copyrights in and
19 exclusive ownership of their Pre-1972 Recordings. As a direct and proximate consequence of the
20 Defendants' copyright infringements, Plaintiff and the Class Members have been damaged.

21 88. Defendants' conduct caused and continues to cause Plaintiff and the Class
22 Members great and irreparable injury that can neither be fully compensated nor measured
23 entirely in monetary value. The Plaintiff and the Class Members have no adequate remedy at law
24 and are entitled to temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctions that prohibit Defendants
25 from further violating Plaintiff's and Class Members' rights in and exclusive ownership of their
26 Pre-1972 Recordings in New York and Florida.

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SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Declaratory Relief Under 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.*

89. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference, as though fully set forth here, all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

90. Plaintiff brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the Class.

91. An actual dispute has arisen between Plaintiff, putative class members and Defendants.

92. Plaintiff contends that Defendants' present and future copying, public performance and exploitation of Plaintiff's and putative class members' Pre-1972 recordings without authorization or consent, and without compensation, violate California, New York and Florida law. By their conduct, Defendants dispute this contention.

93. Plaintiff requests a judicial declaration of the rights and duties of the parties with regard to this dispute pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

94. Such a declaration is necessary and proper at this time under all the circumstances in order to resolve present and continuing disputes between the parties, to prevent further violations of Plaintiff's rights and to avoid a multiplicity of future actions.

95. Plaintiff also seeks such further necessary of proper relief as permitted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2202.

VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment and relief against Defendants as follows:

A. That the Court certify and maintain this action as a class action and certify the Class defined above;

B. That the Court declare Defendants' conduct, as detailed above, violates the law;

C. That the Court permanently enjoin Defendants from, without license, reproducing, performing, distributing, or otherwise exploiting via Music Unlimited Pre-1972 Recordings;

D. That the Court permanently enjoin Defendants from infringing, misappropriating, or converting, directly or indirectly, Plaintiff and the Class's exclusive ownership interests in and to, including the artistic performances embodied thereon, Pre-1972 Recordings, including

without limitation by directly or indirectly reproducing, performing, distributing, or otherwise exploiting via Music Unlimited the Pre-1972 Recordings.

E. That the Court enter an order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiff and the Class compensatory and punitive damages for those claims where such damages are available;

F. That the Court enter an order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiff and the Class restitution so as to restore all funds acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be unlawful or unfair;

G. That the Court enter an order disgorging Defendants of all monies, revenues, and profits obtained by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be unlawful;

H. That the Court enter an order requiring Defendants to pay punitive damages for those claims where such damages are available;

I. That the Court award Plaintiff and the Class the costs to investigate and prosecute this lawsuit and reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses as authorized by law;

J. That the Court award pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the legal rate; and

K. That the Court enter an order affording such other and further legal and equitable relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

IX. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.

Dated: February 13, 2015

/s/ Michael P. Lehmann

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